

VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A.

New high-capacity LOS-0, 8 machine for cleaning the seed of
fiber flax. Sel'khoz mashina no.8:8-10 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Flaxseed) (Agricultural machinery)

VAKHRUSHEV, V.A.

Postore dikes of quartz porphyries in the Shalym deposit of
Gornaya Shoriya, Trudy Gor.-geol.inst.zap.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR
no.17:49-52 '56. (MIRA 13:5)
(Shalym region (Gornaya Shoriya)--Dikes(Geology))

YANBUKHELEY, V.B.

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 nauchnyy sotrudnik, redaktor; LEPESHINSKAYA, Ye.V., redaktor;
 TUMARKINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[English-Russian geological dictionary] Anglo-russkii geologicheskii
 slovar'. Pod red. D.S.Korzhinskogo i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
 tekhniko-teoret.lit-ry, 1957. 528 p. (MIRA 10:7)
 (English language--Dictionaries--Russian)
 (Geology--Dictionaries)

VAKHrameyev, V.A.

AUTHOR: Vakhrameyev, V.A.

11-11-7/9

TITLE: Development of Botanical-Geographical Regions During the Paleozoic and Mesozoic Eras on the Eurasian Territory and Their Significance for Stratigraphy (Razvitiye botaniko-geograficheskikh oblastey v techeniye Paleozoya i Mezozoya na territorii Yevrazii i ikh znachenije dlya stratigrafii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, # 11, p 82-102 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The study of botanical geographical zones and their division-
ing into respective areas and provinces of geologic history is
not only of theoretical but also of practical interest. In
the history of climatic developments and botanical geographical
areas of Eurasia throughout the periods of the Upper Paleozoic
and Mesozoic eras, two cycles can be distinguished: the first
covers the Lower Carboniferous up to the end of the Middle
Triassic, the second starts at the Upper Triassic and ends at
the Lower Cretaceous epoch. The author subdivided each cycle
into two stages. The first halves of these stages were charac-
terized by gradual diminishing of the zones of arid climates,
which resulted in a smoothing-out of climatic, botanical and
geographical zoning. The temperate-humid zone transits directly

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into a warmer humid zone in southern direction. During the second half of the Paleozoic cycle a narrow belt of arid climate appears, separating the Tunguska and Westfalian regions of this era, without having a definite influence on the nature of vegetation. During this stage the growth of trees, especially those of the southern zone reached its climax. During the second stage a quick spreading of arid climate over formerly humid-hot areas was experienced. At the end of the second stage and throughout the entire cycle a renewed narrowing of the arid belt was experienced, widening the area of humid climates of the southern zone and giving rise to new types of vegetation, which soon covered the entire territory of Eurasia. During the Paleozoic era the arid belt practically disappeared, while at the end of the Mesozoic cycle it continued into the Upper Cretaceous period, confined primarily to eastern Asia. The second stage began during the Eocene epoch when vegetational differentiation of Eurasia became more noticeable. A.N. Krishtofovich classified the two basic regions into: North

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Turgay and South Poltava. Subsequent aridity and cooling-off led to the formation of a steppe belt in western Eurasia. The author is of the opinion that the explanation of the zoning of the Upper Devonian period is one of the most important future tasks for Soviet Paleo-botanists by using macro-fragments as well as spore-pollen complexes for their research work. There are 1 table, 4 maps, and 42 references, of which 41 are Slavic (Russian).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1506

Vakhrameyev, V. A.

Regional'naya stratigrafiya SSSR. Tom 3. Stratigrafiya i iskopayemaya flora yurskikh i melovykh otlozheniy Vilyuyskoy vpadiny i prilegayushchey chasti Priverkhoyanskogo krayevogo progiba (Regional Stratigraphy of the USSR. Vol. 3. Stratigraphy and Fossil Flora of Jurassic and Cretaceous Deposits of the Vilyuyskaya Depression and the Adjacent Part of the Priverkhoyanskiy Peripheral Downwarp) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologist-stratigraphers, paleontologists and paleobotanists.

COVERAGE: This book contains the results of studies the author conducted between 1950 and 1954 on the stratigraphic series of the middle course of the Lena River and its tributary the Vilyuy. Part I describes the stratigraphy of Jurassic and Cretaceous deposits, and Part II - the fossil plants of Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous times. No recognizable Lower and Middle Jurassic fossils were discovered. The Jurassic and Cretaceous deposits of the middle course of the Lena and its tributary, the Lindya, were studied by the author in cooperation with Yu. M. Pushcharovskiy, and the Mesozoic deposits of the Aldan

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River in cooperation with V.A. Samylina. The following geologists, working in the area of the Vilyuyskaya Depression and on the periphery of the Priverkhoyanskiy [Verkhoyansk] Downwarp, participated in collecting information presented in this volume: G.V. Barkhatov, T.I. Bedrina, G.I. Bushinskiy, V.S. Vyshemirskiy, N.P. Yegorova, G.K. Zemskova, N.A. Ignatchenko, A.Ye. Kiselev, A.G. Kossovskaya, Z.K. Korol'kova, A.I. Kyanno, V.M. Mel'nikov, V.I. Murav'yev, L.A. Nazarkin, V.D. Nikiforova, S.N. Panov, Z.M. Starostina, I.I. Tuchkov, N.M. Chumakov. In addition, outstanding contributions in collecting, identifying, classifying and describing plant fossils were made by senior laboratory assistant Ye.L. Lebedev, G.T. Petrova, N.A. Bolkhovitina and V.A. Samylina. In addition to the 32 plates depicting fossil plant specimens, there are 16 figures and 2 tables. There are 101 references of which 86 are Soviet, 10 English, 4 German, and 1 French.

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STRATIGRAPHY OF JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS SEDIMENTS OF THE VILYUYSKAYA DEPRESSION AND THE ADJACENT PART OF THE PRIVERKHOYANSKIY DOWNWARP

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Regional Stratigraphy of the USSR (Cont.)

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PART II

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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MM/fal
5-5-59

VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A.; SAMYLINA, V.A.

First find of a representative of the genus *Pachypteris* in the
U.S.S.R. Bot.zhur. 43 no.11:1611-1612 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva i Botanicheskii
institut im. V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Barakayevskaya--Pteridospermae)

3(0)

AUTHORS: Vakhraneyev, V. A., Yaroshenko, O. P. SGT/20-123-5-43/50

TITLE: The Upper Jurassic Flora of the Southern Regions of the USSR
(O verkhneyurskoy flore yuzhnykh rayonov SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 5,
pp 925 - 928 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Macro-remains of Jurassic flora rarely occur in the Ukraine, Crimea, Caucasus, and Middle Asia (Srednyaya Aziya). Even where continental sediments are prevalent (Middle Asia) only one locality rich in fossil flora is known: the villages of Galkino and Mikhaylovka (southeast end of the Kuratau Mountain Range) (Refs 2,8-10). The rocks which contain this flora are assigned to the Lower Jurassic on the basis of Lower Jurassic plants (Ref 10). On the contrary, the finely bedded, limy shales, containing plant, fish, and insect remains, were considered as Middle (Ref 6) and even Upper Jurassic (Ref 2). Since the well known Upper Jurassic leafy plant remains of the southern part of the USSR are lacking, elimination of this unclearness was impossible. In spite of previous unsuccessful attempts to extract spores and pollen, the authors

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The Upper Jurassic Flora of the Southern Regions of the USSR
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were successful, (sample donated by A. I. Turutanova-Ketova, village of Mikhaylovka). The pollen consisted of 94.6% Brachyphyllum (of various species, Fig 1), and 5.4% Pinaceae and Cupressaceae together with rare Coniopteris spores. The authors compare this with similar pollen assemblages of the USSR (Refs 1, 3-7, 11,12). They arrive at the following conclusions regarding the age of the calcdolomites of Karatau: 1) They belong to the Upper Jurassic according to O. P. Yaroshenko. 2) The firn and Ginkgoaceae declined strongly around the boundary between the Middle and Upper Jurassic and were replaced by an abundant development of conifers with awl or scaly formed needles. At the same time Bennettites with leather-like leaves developed. 3) The origin of these floral changes may be found in the dry climate, which prevailed over southern Europe, Kazakhstan, and Middle and Central Asia during the Upper Jurassic. 4) In the regions of Eurasia farther to the north (Ref 1), a distinction between the flora of the Middle and Upper Jurassic is scarcely recognizable; there, the climate remained moderately warm and damp. 5) In this connection, a study of the Upper Jurassic spore-pollen

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The Upper Jurassic Flora of the Southern Regions of
the USSR

SOV/20-123-5-43/50

assemblages of southern Europe would be of interest. There
are 1 figure and 12 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Geological Insti-
tute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR) Moskovskiy gosudarst-
vennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State Uni-
versity imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: July 25, 1958, by A. L. Yanshin, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 24, 1958

Card 3/3

BOLKHOVITINA, Natal'ya Andreyevna; VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., otv.red.;
PECHENYUK, I.L., red.izd-va; UL'YANOVA, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Spore and pollen complexes in Mesozoic deposits of the
Vilyuy depression and their stratigraphic significance]
Sporovo-pyl'tsevye kompleksey mezozoiskikh otlozhenii
Viliuiskoi vpadiny i ikh znachenie dlia stratigrafii. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 184 p. (Akademiia nauk SSR.
Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.24) (MIRA 13:2)
(Vilyuy Valley--Palynology)

RUBINSHTEYN, G.A. [translator]; VAKHRAMSEYEV, V.A., red.; YAKOVENKO, M.Ye.,
red.; ARTEMOVA, Ye., tekhn.red.

[Stratigraphic guidebook: Japan] Stratigraficheski spravochnik:
Iaponia. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 206 p. Translated
from the English. (MIRA 13:9)

1. International Geological Congress, 22nd.
(Japan--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ORLOV, Yu.A., glavnyy red.; RAUZER-CHERNOUSOVA, D.M., otv.red.toma;
 FURSENKO, A.V., otv.red.toma; MARKOVSKIY, B.P., zam.glavnogo red.;
 RUZHENTSEV, V.Ye., zam.glavnogo red.; SOKOLOV, B.S., zam.glavnogo
 red.; VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., red.; GEKKER, R.F., red.; GROMOVA, V.I.,
 red.; DAVITASHVILI, L.Sh., red.; KRYMGOL'TS, G.Ya., red.; LUPPOV,
 N.P., red.; OBRUCHEV, D.V., red.; OVECHKIN, N.K., red.; POKROVSKAYA,
 I.M., red.; PCHELINTSEV, V.F., red.; RADCHENKO, G.P., red.; RODEN-
 DORF, B.B., red.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, A.K., red.; SARYCHEVA, T.G.,
 red.; SUBBOTINA, N.N., red.; TAKHMADZHAN, A.L., red.; FLEROV, K.K.,
 red.; Khabakov, A.V., red.; CHERNYSHOVA, N.Ye., red.; EBERZIN, A.G.,
 red.; KOTLYAREVSKAYA, P.S., red.izd-va; MOSKVICHEVA, N.I., tekhn.
 red.; POLENOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of paleontology; reference book in fifteen volumes
 for paleontologists and geologists of the U.S.S.R.] Osnovy pale-
 ontologii; spravochnik dlia paleontologov i geologov SSSR v
 pliatnadsati tomakh. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. Vol.1.
 [General part. Protozoa] Obshchaya chast'. Prosteishie. Otv.red.
 D.M.Rauzer-Chernousova, A.V.Fursenko. 1959. 481 p. (MIRA 12:7)
 (Protozoa, Fossil)

VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A.; VASINA, R.A.

Lower Jurassic and Aalenian floras of the Northern Caucasus.
Paleont.zhur. no.3:125-133 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Geologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Caucasus, Northern--Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A.

Lower Cretaceous plants from Lake Khanka (Maritime Territory).
Bot. zhur. 44 no.7:997-1000 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Khanka region--Paleobotany)

MATVEYEVSKAYA, A.L.; IVANOVA, Ye.F.; VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., otv.red.; ZAYTSEV, N.S., otv.red.; KULIKOV, M.V., red.izd-va; KHEGLIKOVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Geology of the southern part of the West Siberian Plain in connection with its oil and gas potentials] Geologicheskoe stroenie iuzhnoi chasti Zapadno-Sibirskoi nizmennosti v sviazi s voprosami neftegazonosnosti. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 263 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR (for Matveyevskaya, Ivanova).
(West Siberian Plain--Petroleum geology)
(West Siberian Plain--Gas, Natural--Geology)

ORLOV, Yu.A., glavnyy red.; MARKOVSKIY, B.P., zam.glavnogo red.;
 RUZHENTSEV, V.Ye., zam.glavnogo red.; SOKOLOV, B.S., zam.glavnogo
 red.; SARYCHEVA, T.G., otv.red.toma; VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., red.;
 GHEKKER, R.F., red.; GROMOVA, V.I., red.; DAVITASHVILI, L.Sh., red.;
 KRYMGOL'TS, G.Ya., red.; LUPPOV, N.P., red.; OBRUCHEV, D.V., red.;
 OVECHKIN, N.K., red.; POKROVSKAYA, I.M., red.; PCHELINTSEV, V.P.,
 red.; RADCHENKO, G.P., red.; RAUZER-CHERNOUSOVA, D.M., red.;
 RODENDORF, B.B., red.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, A.K., red.; SUBBOTINA,
 N.N., red.; TAKHTADZHAN, A.L., red.; FLEROV, K.K., red.; FURSENKO,
 A.V., red.; KHABAKOV, A.V., red.; CHERNYSHEVA, N.Ye., red.;
 EBERZIN, A.G.; NEVESSKAYA, L.A., red.izd-va; POLENOVA, T.P.,
 tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of paleontology; manual in fifteen volumes for
 paleontologists and geologists of the U.S.S.R.] Osnovy paleonto-
 logii; spravochnik dlia paleontologov i geologov SSSR v piatnadtsati
 tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane
 nedr. Vol.7. [Polyzos, Brachiopoda. Supplement: Phoronidea]
 Mshanki, brachiopody. Prilozhenie: Foronidy. Otvet.red.T.G.
 Sarycheva. 1960. 342 p. plates. (MIRA 14:4)
 (Polyzos, Fossil) (Brachiopoda, Fossil)
 (Phoronidea, Fossil)

ORLOV, Yu.A., glavnyy red.; MARKOVSKIY, B.P., zam.glavnogo red.; RUZHENITSEV, V.Ye., zamestitel' glavnogo red.; SOKOLOV, B.S., zamestitel' glavnogo red.; EBERZIN, A.G., otv.red.toma; KIPARISOVA, L.D., red.; SHIMANSKIY, V.N., red.; VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., red.; GEKKER, R.F., red.; GROMOVA, V.I., red.; DAVITASHVILI, L.Sh., red.; KRYMGOL'TS, G.Ya., red.; LUPPOV, N.P., red.; OBRUCHEV, D.V., red.; OVECHKIN, N.K., red.; POKROVSKAYA, I.M., red.; PCHELINTSEV, V.F., red.; RADCHENKO, G.P., red.; RAUZER-CHERNOUSOVA, D.M., red.; RODENDORF, B.B., red.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, A.K., red.; FLEROV, K.K., red.; FURSENKO, A.V., red.; KHABAKOV, A.V., red.; CHERNYSHEVA, N.Ye., red.; KORDE, K.B., red.izd-va; POLENOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of paleontology; reference book in 15 volumes for paleontologists and geologists of the U.S.S.R.] Osnovy paleontologii; spravochnik dlia paleontologov i geologov SSSR v piatnadtsati tomakh. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. Vol.3. [Mollusks: Loricata, Bivalvia, Scaphopoda] Molluski - pantsirnye, dvustvorchatye, lopatonogie. Otvet.red. A.G.Eberzin, 1960. 299 p.
(Mollusks, Fossil) (MIRA 14:1)

KOSSOVSKAYA, A.G.; SHUTOV, V.D.; MURAV'YEV, V.I.; VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A.,
otv.red.; GALUSHKO, Ya.A., red.izd-va; GUSEVA, A.P., ~~otv.red.~~

[Mesozoic and upper Palaeozoic sediments in the western Verkhoyansk
Range and Vilyuy Lowland] Mezozoiskie i verkhnepaleozoiskie
otlozheniia Zapadnogo Verkhoin'ia i Viliuiskoi vpadiny. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 274p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR.
Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 34) (MIRA 14:2)
(Yakutia—Sediments (Geology))

MASLOV, Vladimir Petrovich; SHATSKIY, N.S., akademik, glavnyy red.;
VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., otv.red.; ZELENOV, K.K., otv.red.;
II'INA, N.S., red.izd-va; KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhn.red.

[Stromatolites; their genesis, method of study, relation with
facies, and geological significance, based on studies of
Ordovician deposits of the Siberian Platform] Stromatolity; ikh
genezis, metod izucheniia, svyaz' s fatsiiami i geologicheskoi
znachenie na primere ordovika Sibirskoi platformy. Moskva, Izd-
vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1960. 186 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR.
Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 41) (MIRA 14:2)
(Siberian Platform—Stromatolites)

BELYAYEVSKIY, N.A.; VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A.; GORSKIY I.I.; MALIVKIN, D.V.;
OVECHKIN, N.K.; SOKOLOV, B.S.

Results of the All-China Stratigraphic Conference; Peking, November
13-21, 1959. Sov. geol. 3 no.2:149-160 F '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany neдр SSSR AN SSSR.
(China--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A.

Stratigraphy of Jurassic and lower Cretaceous continental sediments in Eastern Siberia and the Far East based on paleobotanical data. Sov. geol. 3 no.7:82-94 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR.
(Siberia, Eastern--Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., doktor geol., min. nauk

All-Chinese Conference on Stratigraphy. Vest. AN SSSR 30 no.5:
75-77 Vest. AN SSSR 30 no.5:75-77 My '60.
(MIRA 13:5)
(China--Geology, Stratigraphic--Congresses)

VAKHRAMETEV, V.A., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk

Conference of the Czechoslovakian Society of Geologists and Mineral-
ogists. Vest.AN SSSR 30 no.12:82-83 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Czechoslovakia--Geology, Structural--Congresses)

"INVESTIGATION" - Marine Biophysical Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR
 "INVESTIGATION" - Into naturalization of organic substances of dead
 plankton under favorable conditions" (Section VII.C.1)
 "INVESTIGATION" - D. A. Institute of Oceanology - "Some regularities concerning
 the vertical distribution of chemical characteristics in the waters of
 the central part of the Pacific" (Section VII.C.2)
 "INVESTIGATION" - S. A. All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fishing
 and Oceanography - "Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fishing
 and Oceanography" (Section VII.C.3) - a new basis for marine
 biology and fisheries of Oceanology - "The distribution of deep-sea
 biocenoses in the waters of the Pacific in connection with food conditions"
 (Section VII.C.4)
 "INVESTIGATION" - N. A. Institute of Biology of Marineology, Academy of Sciences
 USSR - "The scientific illustration and the primary production of photo-
 synthesis in the sea" (Section III.C.1)
 "INVESTIGATION" - B. A. Institute of Biology of Marineology, Academy of Sciences
 USSR - "The problem of biological continental connection in the marine-
 geophysical classification" (Section III.A.5a)
 "INVESTIGATION" - M. G. and S. M. J. A. Institute of Oceanology - "The measure-
 ment of deep oceanic currents with the application of anchor buoy
 methods, separately, separately" (Section VII.C.1)
 "INVESTIGATION" - A. V. Institute of Oceanology - "Descriptive
 survey" - "In the Atlantic sector of the Pacific" (Section VII.A.2)
 "INVESTIGATION" - V. I. Institute of Oceanology - "New data on the tectonics of
 southern Kamchatka" (Section VII.C)
 "INVESTIGATION" - B. D. Institute of Oceanology - "The ethological study of the
 people of Kamchatka in the USSR" (Section II.2)
 "INVESTIGATION" - G. B. Institute of Oceanology - "Features of evolution in the
 bottom topography of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.C.1)
 "INVESTIGATION" - V. I. Institute of Oceanology - "Crustacean faunas of the
 Pacific coast in the USSR as a basis for the study of continental
 deposits of this age" (Section VII.C)
 "INVESTIGATION" - I. C. Institute of Oceanology - "Geographical distribution
 of abyssal bottom faunas and the problem of vertical connection"
 (Section VII.C)
 "INVESTIGATION" - Moscow State University, Geographical Faculty -
 "On the nature of the summer maximum in east Asia" (Section VII.C)
 "INVESTIGATION" - G. M. Institute of Oceanology - "The island arches and the pelagic
 folded areas in the western belt of the Pacific belt" (Section VII.C)
 "INVESTIGATION" - M. D. and G. I. A. Institute of Earth Physics
 Lenin O. N. Institute - "Some possibilities in interpretation of surface
 waves of the Pacific" (Section VII.C.2)
 "INVESTIGATION" - A. I. Institute of Oceanology - "The tectonic map of Eurasia"
 (Section VII.C)
 "INVESTIGATION" - Academy - "The biological forestry Engineering
 Academy Lenin S. V. K. V. - "Some problems involved with wood fisheries
 in southeast Asia" (Section III.A.1)
 "INVESTIGATION" - N. A. Institute of Oceanology, Moscow State
 University - "The biological and geographical connection of the Subarctic and
 Subtropical faunas" (Section VII.C)
 "INVESTIGATION" - V. D. Institute of Oceanology - "On the relation between
 the Upper Cretaceous and Paleogene faunas of Australia, New Zealand,
 and Eurasia" (Section III.C)
 "INVESTIGATION" - L. A. and T. A. V. A. Institute of Oceanology - "General
 regularities in the quantitative and qualitative distribution of the
 bottom faunas to the Pacific" (Section III.C)
 "INVESTIGATION" - V. A. and E. I. A. Institute of Oceanology - "The comparative
 study in methods of primary production investigation of fresh-water
 plankton" (Section III.C)
 "INVESTIGATION" - A. V. Institute of Oceanology - "Cyclozoological investigation
 of temperature degradation of invertebrates in the northernmost areas of
 the Pacific Ocean" (Section III.C)
 "INVESTIGATION" - M. A. Institute of Oceanology - "Outlines of southern ocean
 zoogeography" (Section VII.A.1)

VAKHRAMEYEV, Vsevolod Andreyevich; DOLUDENKO, Mayya Prokof'yevna;
KOTLYAREVSKAYA, P.S., red.izd-va; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn.red.;
MAKOGONOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Upper Jurassic and the Lower Cretaceous flora of the Bureya
Basin and its significance for the study of stratigraphy]
Verkhneiurskaia i nizhnemelovaia flora Bureinskogo basseina
i ee znachenie dlia stratigrafii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk
SSSR, 1961. 134 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii
institut. Trudy, no.54). (MIRA 15:3)
(Bureya Valley--Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

BOLKHOVITINA, Natal'ya Andreyevna; SHATSKIY, N.S., akademik [deceased];
VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., otv.red.; POPOVA, S.T. red.izd-va; SHEVCHENKO,
~~G.N., tekhn.red.~~

[Fossil and recent spores of the family Schizaeaceae] Iskopaemye i
sovremennye spory semeistva skhizeinykh. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk
SSSR, 1961. 175 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut.
Trudy, no.40). (MIRA 14:5)

(Ferns) (Spores (Botany))

DRUSHCHITS, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; YAKUBOVSKAYA, Tamara Antonovna; ~~VAKHRA-~~
~~MEYEV, V.A.~~, otv. red.; POMALEN'KAYA, O.T., red.; LAZAREVA, L.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Paleobotanical atlas] Paleobotanicheskii atlas. Moskva, Izd-vo
Mosk. univ., 1961. 178 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Paleobotany—Laboratory manuals)

VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A.; KRASILOV, V.A.

Domerian flora in the Northern Caucasus. Paleont. zhur.
no.3:103-108 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR.
(Caucasus, Northern--Paleobotany)

RASSKAZOVA, Yelena Stepanovna; VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., otv.red.; CHEPIKOVA, I.M.,
red.izd-va; SUSHKOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Fossil flora of the Kata series in the Tunguska Basin] Iskopaemaia
flora katskoi svity Tungusskogo basseina. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk SSSR, 1962. 55 p. 32 plates (Akademiia nauk SSSR.
Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.67). (MIRA 15:7)
(Tunguska Basin—Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A.

New Lower Cretaceous cycadophyte of Yakutia. Paleont. zhur.
no.3:123-129 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR.
(Yakutia--Cycadophytia)

ORLOV, Yu.A., glav. red.; MAKROVSKIY, B.P., zam. glav. red.;
RUZHENTSEV, V.ye., zam. glav. red.; SOKOLOV, P.S., zam.
glav. red.; VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., otv. red.; RADCHENKO,
G.P., red.; TAKHPADZHAN, A.L., red.; KOTLYAREVSKAYA,
P.S., red.izd-va; LAUT, V.G., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of paleontology; manual for paleontologists
and geologists of the U.S.S.R. in 15 volumes] Osnovy paleonto-
logii; spravochnik dlia paleontologov i geologov SSSR v piat-
nadsati tomakh. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR. Vol.14. [Algae,
bryophytes, psilophytales, lycopsids, arthropytes, ferns] Vo-
dorsli, mokhoobraznye, psilofitovye, plaunovidnye, chlenisto-
stebel'nye, paprotniki. Pod red. V.A.Vakhrameeva, G.P.Radchenko,
A.L.Takhpadzhan. 1963. 697 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

MASLOV, Vladimir Petrovich; GOLLERBAKH, M.M., otv. red.; VAKHRAMEYEV, V. A., otv. red.; PEYVE, A.V., glavnyy red.; MARKOV, M.S., red.; MENNER, V.V., red.; TIMOFEYEV, P.P., red.; VANYUKOVA, O.M., red. izd-va; CUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn. red.

[Introduction to the study of fossil charophytes.] Vvednie v izuchenie iskopaemykh kharovykh voderoslei. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 103 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 82). (MIRA 16:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Peyve).

ORLOV, Yu.A., glav. red.; TAKHTADZHIAN, A.L., otv. red.;
VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., red.; RADCHENKO, G.P., red.; SHVEDOV,
N.A., red.; VASILEVSKAYA, N.D., red.; TURUTANOVA-KETOVA,
A.I., red.; MURAV'YEVA, O.A., red.; POKROVSKAYA, I.M., red.;
YATSENKO-KHMELEVSKIY, A.A., red.; GOROKHOVA, T.A., red. izd-
va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of paleontology; manual for paleontologists
and geologists of the U.S.S.R. in 15 volumes] Osnovy paleon-
tologii; spravochnik dlia paleontologov i geologov SSSR v
piatnadsati tomakh. Glav. red. IU.A.Orlov. Moskva, Izd-vo
AN SSSR. Vol.15.[Gymnosperms and angiosperms] Golosemennye ,
pokrytosemennye. 1963. 742 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Gymnosperms, Fossil) (Angiosperms, Fossil)

ZAKLINSKAYA, Yelena Dmitriyevna; VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., red.; GOLUBEVA, L.V., red.;
CHEPIKOVA, I.M., red.; izd-va; KASHINA, P.S., tekhn.red.

[Angiosperm pollen and its significance for the stratigraphy of the
Upper Cretaceous and Paleogene] Pyl'tsa pokrytosemiannykh i ee znachenie
dlia obosnovaniia stratigrafii verkhnego mela i paleogena. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 255 p. fo'd. diagrs. inserted. (Akademiia
nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy no.74). (MIRA 16:10)

VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A.; PEYVE, A.V., glavnyy red.; KUZNETSOVA, K.I., red.;
MENNER, V.V., red.; TIMOFEEYEV, P.P., red.

[Jurassic and Early Cretaceous floras of Eurasia and the paleofloristic provinces of this period]. IUrskie i rannemelovye flory Evrazii i paleofloristicheskie provintsii etogo vremeni. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 260 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy no. 102) (MIRA 17:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Peyve).

VAKHRAMEYEV, V. A.

"Recent studies on the Devonian floras of Siberia."

report submitted for 10th Intl Botanical Cong, Edinburgh, 3-12 Aug 64.

AS USSR, Moscow.

VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., otv. red.; SHVEDOV, N.A., otv. red.; VANYUKOVA,
~~O.M.~~, red.

[Gondwana] Gondvana. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 139 p.
(Its: Doklady sovetskikh geologov, Problema 9) (MIRA 17:9)

1. International Geological Congress. 22d, 1964.

VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A.

Role of ancient plants in the formation of the soil, especially climatic conditions of the geological past. *Vegetation* (1964)
paleogeog. issl. no. 11134-1991 '64.

VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk

Marjan Raciborski; on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Vest.
AN SSSR 34 no. 1:98-99 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

YAROSHENKO, Ol'ga Pavlovna; VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., otv. red.; PEYVE, A.V., akademik, glavnyy red.; KUZNETSOVA, K.I., red.; MENNER, V.V., red.; TIMOFEYEV, P.P., red.

[Spores and pollen complexes of Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous deposits of the Northern Caucasus and their stratigraphic importance.] Sporovo-pyl'tsevye komplekсы iurskikh i nizhnemelovykh otlozhenii Severnogo Kavkaza i ikh stratigraficheskoe znachenie. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 107 p. illus. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.117) (MIRA 18:11)

LEBEDEV, Yevgeniy Leonidovich; VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., otv. red.; PFYVE, A.V.,
akademik, glavnyy red.; KUZNETSOVA, K.I., red.; MENNER, V.V., red.;
TIMOFEYEV, P.P., red.

[Late Jurassic flora of the Zeya River and the Jurassic-
Cretaceous boundary.] Pozdneiurskaia flora reki Zei i
granitsa iury i mela. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 141 p. illus.
(Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.125)
(MIRA 18:11)

VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A.

Ssu Hsing-chien [H. C. Sze], 1901-1964; an obituary.
Paleont. zhur. no.4:113 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A.

First find of Jurassic flora in Cuba. Paleont. zhur. no.3:
123-126 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR.

BEZPALOV, K.M.; VAKHRAMEYEV, V.S.

New stepless electric drive for the vertical glass-drawing machine.
Stek. 1 ker. 18 no. 3:4-7 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Glass manufacture—Electric equipment)

ARTES, N. A.; VASSERMAN, L. M.; VAKHROMEYEV, V. B., master katodnoy
zashchity

Group installation of electrochemical protection anodes on
parallel pipelines. Suggested by N. A. Artes, L. M. Vasserman,
V. B. Vakhromeev. Stroi. truboprov. 8 no.4:28 Ap '63,
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Starshiy inzh. Zapadno-Sibirskogo neftepromyslovogo
upravleniya (for Artes). 2. Nachal'nik uchastka tresta No. 8
(for Vasserman).

(Petroleum pipelines—Cathodic protection)

17(1)

AUTHOR:

Vakhrameyeva, I. A.

SOV/20-123-5-48/50

TITLE:

Development of the Conditioned Motor Reflexes of the Type of the So-Called Voluntary Movements in Babies During the First Months of Their Lives (Razvitiye uslovnykh dvigatel'nykh refleksov tipa tak nazyvayemykh proizvol'nykh dvizheniy u detey pervykh mesyatsev zhizni)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 5, pp 944-947 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author has made it her task to clarify at which age the development of the type of reflexes mentioned in the title is possible. Furthermore, the peculiarities of the development of complicated motor reflexes of this type in children during the first months of their lives, and the degree of analyzing possibilities with regard to motor activity at this age were to be studied. For the study of the motor analyzer the modified device by Zhukoskiy (Fig 1) was used. The baby's forearms were tied to rulers so that he could bend his arms only at the elbows. A gentle rhythmical blowing of air into the eye was used as a conditioned stimulus. If an arm bending angle of 180° was obtained, blowing was discontinued. If 180° were not obtained, the arm was passively bent to 180° . Thus the unconditioned stimulus for the winking reflex was transformed

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SOV/20-123-5-48/50

Development of the Conditioned Motor Reflexes of the Type of the So-Called Voluntary Movements in Babies During the First Months of Their Lives

into a conditioned reflex, viz. into the signal of the motor reaction of the arm (Ref 7). The children's ages varied from 2 weeks to 8 months. It was shown that children up to the age of 1.5 months are unable to develop the reflexes mentioned in the title. The author explains this phenomenon by the absence of a functional connexion between the kinesthetic cells and the corresponding motor elements. However, even in 3-4-week-old children the actual recipient part of the motor analyzer is sufficiently far advanced to develop a conditioned reflex to a proprioceptive stimulus (Ref 2). The author has succeeded in developing motor-conditioned reflexes in all the 50 children examined (ages 1.5 to 8 months). She differentiates among 4 successive stages of the transformation of a passive movement into an active one. They depend both on the degree of development of the conditioned motor reflexes and on the age of the child: 1) Slackening of resistance to passive movement; 2) emergence of individual insignificant (40-80°) bending movements; 3) emergence of movements of considerable range (150-180°), with the "idle" arm in sympathetic motion (stage of generalization); 4) stage of independent activity of the arm tested. In 1.5 - 2-month-old children, stages 1) and 2) are

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SOV/20-125-5-48/50

Development of the Conditioned Motor Reflexes of the Type of the So-Called
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very marked. This corresponds with a most primitive, rough analysis of the proprioceptive stimuli. In 2 - 4-month-old children, stages 1) - 3) are clearly visible (Fig 2). In 4 - 5-month-old children, all 4 stages had been developed, although stage 2) was less clearly visible. In even older children (5 - 8 months), stages 2) and 3) are less marked. Table 1 summarizes the results.- There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 11 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I. M. Sechenova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Evolutionary Physiology imeni I.M.Sechenov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: August 4, 1958, by L. A. Orbeli, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1958

Card 3/3

VAKHRAMEYEVA, I.A.

Developmental characteristics of the motor analysor in children
during their first months of life. Mat. po evol. fiziol. 4:5-13
'60. (MIRA 13:10)

(INFANTS) (MOVEMENT, PSYCHOLOGY OF)

VAYHRAMEYEVA, I.A.

Electromyographic investigation of the stretch reflexes of flexor and extensor muscles of the upper limbs in newborn infants. Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.4:449-456 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. From the Laboratory of Higher Nervous System Development in the Child, Sechenov Institute of Evolutionary Physiology, Leningrad.

VAKHRAMEYEVA, I. A.

"Precision of Plotting Isolines." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub
28 Apr 50, Moscow Inst of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering
in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva. Jan-Dec 1950.

VAKHRAMEYEVA, L. A. Cand Tech Sci -- ^SDesigning of topographic maps in the USSR and various foreign countries." Mos, 1960 (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education RSFSR. Mos Inst of Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography). (KL, 4-81, 195)

167
-215-

S/154/60/000/02/14/018
B012/B123

AUTHOR: Vakhrameyeva, L. A., Senior Teacher
TITLE: Some Investigations of the Formulas for Rectangular Coordinates of Lambert's Conformal Conic Projection
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1960, No. 2, pp. 119-130

TEXT: Lambert's formula (1) for topographic mapmaking is often used outside Russia. Since in the conformal conic projection the length distortion is quite large, the territory has to be divided into many small parts. In this respect the author compares the formula of Driencourt (5) with Roussilhe's formula (8), and states that the former is more advantageous, since the abscissas come out with greater accuracy than in formula (8). Further development leads to formula (14). The author gives an example for $B_0 = 54^\circ$, and computes the values from formulas (1), (5), (8), and (14). From this comparison the author concludes the following:
1) If one uses Lambert's conformal conic projection in zones not exceeding

SU.

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Card

S/154/60/000/004/006/007/XX
B012/B054

AUTHOR: Vakhrameyeva, L. A., Senior Teacher
TITLE: Comparison of Projections Used for Modern Topographic Maps
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1960, No. 4, pp. 93-101

TEXT: In the present paper, the author compares three projections used at present for topographic maps: Gauss-Krüger's projection, Lambert's conformal conical projection, and the stereographic projection. The formulas for these projections are compared. This comparison shows that - if the origin of coordinates coincides with the origin of the axial meridional zone - the formulas for the orthogonal coordinates are nearly equal, only differing by terms of the third order. It is also shown that the introduction of an additional series reduces the accuracy of orthogonal coordinates. With the aid of an example, it is shown that the orthogonal coordinates of the stereographic projection are equal to the arithmetic mean of the coordinates of Gauss-Krüger's and of Lambert's projection. The comparison made shows that the stereographic projection exhibits

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Comparison of Projections Used for Modern
Topographic Maps

S/154/60/000/004/006/007/XX
B012/B054

a smaller distortion and a smaller linear and angular reduction than the two others. All projections studied exhibit small angular reductions in absolute terms. They can be neglected in low-accuracy surveys. On the other hand, Gauss-Krüger's and Lambert's projections are superior to the stereographic projection as to the area represented. Gauss-Krüger's projection exhibits an additional advantage over the two others, namely the full identity of all zones. This advantage gave rise to the compilation of detailed tables to facilitate the use of this projection in the practice. In consideration of the merits of Gauss-Krüger's projection, it is expected to be used to a far greater extent in the future. There are 3 tables and 5 references: 3 Soviet and 2 French. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (Moscow Institute of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography)

SUBMITTED: February 29, 1960

Card 2/2

VAKHRAMEYEVA, L.A., starshiy prepodavatel'

Prof. M.D. Solov'ev's method for obtaining perspective
projections with multiple representations. Trudy MIIGAIK
no.47:117-126 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra matematicheskoy kartografii Moskovskogo
instituta inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.
(Map projection)

VAKHRAMEYEVA, M. G., Candidate Biol Sci (diss) -- "On the biology of the 'sharp-leafed' [*Acer platanoides*] maple under various conditions of existence". Moscow, 1959. 18 pp (Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State U in M. V. Lomonosov, Soil-Biol Faculty, Chair of Geobotany), 120 copies (KL, No 23, 1959, 163)

VAKHRAMEYEVA, M.G.

Some observations on stands of the Norway maple (*Acer platanoides* L.)
grown from seeds of different geographical origin. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly:
biol.nauki no.4:152-156 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy geobotaniki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.

(MAPLE)

(BOTANY--ECOLOGY)

17 (4,10)
AUTHORS:

Vakhrameyeva, N. A., Neyfakh, A.A.

SOV/20-128-2-58/59

TITLE:

A Comparison of Radio- and Thermosensitivity in the Process of Egg Segmentation in *Misgurnus fossilis*

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 2, pp 429-432 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The clarification of the effect of ionizing radiation on the cell is principally based on the understanding of the specific effect of this agent. On the other hand, the similarity of the final effect (mutations and chromosome aberrations) after such manifold kinds of action as radiation, temperature increase, or radiomimetic substances, prevents a judgment on its specificity. The differences can only be determined by such method which can inform on the real nature of interaction of the harmful factors with the cell structures. Such a method may be the comparison of sensitivity to various agents in the course of cyclic changes, e. g. of those proceeding during cell division. If the primary object of damage are chromosomes while the result is the fracture of the latter, the differences of interaction may be expressed in an unequal dependence on the state of damaged structures at the moment of action. At the

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A Comparison of Radio- and Thermosensitivity in the SOV/20-128-2-58/59
Process of Egg Segmentation in *Misgurnus fossilis*

same time, the kind of change in radiosensitivity during the mitosis has hitherto remained completely unclear. In the present paper, the X-radiation was compared with the short-termed effect of increased temperature. The experiment was carried out as follows: from a vessel containing the spawn of *Misgurnus fossilis*, 2 portions (of 200-250 eggs each) were taken every 7 or 8 minutes at exactly the same time. The spawn was in a stage immediately before the appearance of 2 blastomers. One portion of spawn was irradiated while the other one was heated. The further development of the spawn took place at 18°. After the unfecundated eggs had been removed (stage of early until medium blastula), the number of destroyed eggs was determined in the stage of beginning mobility and before slipping out. The radio- and thermosensitivity were expressed in % of survival in comparison with the number of fecundated eggs. Part of the material was fixed in the stage of gastrulation, and the chromosome aberrations (Fig 2) were calculated from this. This and figure 1 show that the sensitivity of eggs to radiation and increased temperature changes periodically. The rhythm of

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A Comparison of Radio- and Thermosensitivity in the SOV/20-128-2-58/59
Process of Egg Segmentation in *Misgurnus fossilis*

these changes is in strict agreement with the division rhythm of the egg. On the other hand, the periods of maximum radiosensitivity and radioresistance do certainly not agree with those of thermosensitivity and thermoresistance, respectively. The kind of chromosome aberrations (Fig 2) was not very different for these two effects. As had been ascertained before (Ref 9), the curve of frequency of chromosome aberrations followed- also in this paper - rather exactly the curve of mortality and the frequency of deformations. This applied to both radiation and heat. Figure 3 shows the dependence of the survival on the frequency of chromosome aberrations. The number of destroyed eggs is directly proportional to the frequency of chromosome aberrations. Thus, both radiation and heat, in low dosage, act upon the nucleus. In case of high dosage, they also act directly on the cytoplasm. V. N. Belyayeva and G. V. Pokrovskaya (Ref 9) are mentioned in the text. There are 3 figures and 10 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii
nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov
Card 3/4 of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

GOLOLOBOV, A.D.; VAKHRAMEYEVA, N.A.

Photometric determination of cobalt in soils, waters, and
plants using pyridylazoresorcinol. Pochvovedenie no. 2:
81-88 F '65 (MIRA 1961)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotno-
vodstva. Submitted June 2, 1963.

VAKHRAMEYEVA, N.I.

State of the gums during pregnancy. Stomatologiya 41 no.4:24-27
J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. Ye.Ye.
Platonov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.
(GUMS--DISEASES) (PREGNANCY)

BUKHTANOV, I.N.; TSAR'KOV, G.A.; PEYSAKHOV, V.K.; KATSER, B.M.;
VAKHRAMYEVA, T.N.; TRETYACHENKO, S.Ya.

Rubber coatings and belts for draw boxes on spinning machines.
Tekst.prom. 19 no.2:20-24 F '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Spinning machinery) (Rubber coatings)

USSR/Geology - Geochemistry

Card 1/1 . Pub. 22 - 25/40

Authors : Vakhrameyeva, V. A.

Title : The genesis of glauberite in salt deposits of the Kara-Bogaz-Gol Bay

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/2, 281-284, Nov 11, 1954

Abstract : Geological data are presented regarding the genesis of glauberite (calcium sodium sulfate), discovered in the salt deposits of the Kara-Bogaz-Gol Bay. The three stages of formation of glauberite crystals are described. Nine references: 6-USSR; 2-German and 1-USA (1877-1953). Illustrations.

Institution : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Halurgy

Presented by: Academician D.S. Korzhinskiy, September 8, 1954

15-57-7-9314

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,
pp 81-82 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vakhrameyeva, V. A.

TITLE: The Mineralogy and Petrography of the Salt Deposits of
the Gulf of Kara-Bogaz-Gol (K mineralogii i petrografii
solyanykh otlozheniy zaliva Kara-Bogaz-Gol)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta galurgii, 1956, Nr 32, pp 67-86

ABSTRACT: A mineralogic and petrographic study of drill cores
from Kara-Bogaz-Gol has shown that the Caspian Sea
stood at a high level for at least two long periods of
time and at a low level for three periods during the
interval when this investigated section (up to 40 m
thick) was being formed. During the highest stand of
the salt water, carbonate-clay rocks were deposited.
At this time, despite the high salt content (and the
periodic precipitation of mirabilite), there existed
an abundant fauna and full-grown seaweed. Glauberitic
rocks began to form during evaporation of the brine.

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15-57-7-9314

The Mineralogy and Petrography of the Salt (Cont.)

Further evaporation was accompanied by precipitation of halite, followed by astrakhanite (bloedite) and, locally, by epsomite. Between the modern period of drying-up of the gulf, beginning with the twenties of our era [sic!] and the two preceding periods, there occur marked facies changes and fundamental differences. Detailed mineralogic and petrographic descriptions of the salt-bearing rocks--carbonate-gypsum, glauberite, halite, astrakhanite, and epsomite--have permitted the author to interpret their genesis. Despite the complexities in the origin of glauberitic rocks the author, at the present stage of study, has already noted several ways in which glauberite crystals may form. These are: 1) seasonal deposition from the brine of fine-grained glauberite, simultaneously with, or immediately after, deposition of calcium and magnesium carbonates; 2) early diagenetic formation of medium and coarse-grained light-colored glauberite, derived from other minerals (mirabilite or natrosyngenite); 3) rapid recrystallization of massive precipitates (in several examples) of unstable forms of sodium and calcium sulfates, resulting in unbedded white fine-grained

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15-57-7-9314

The Mineralogy and Petrography of the Salt (Cont.)

and extremely porous glauberite; 4) formation of unstratified, coarse-grained, highly porous glauberite, apparently forming by slow solution of massive precipitates of mirabilite (especially in "fruitful" years); 5) growth of glauberite crystals from solutions which are supplied from bottom sediments (carbonate-gypsum rocks underlying brown clays). Differences in form between the pores in glauberitic and halitic rocks indicate that the causes of each were independent. The astrakhanite rocks formed both by direct precipitation from the brine, in small crystals, and by early and late diagenetic processes, in large crystals ranging up to 5 cm and 7 cm in beds up to 1 m thick.

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S. M. Korenevskiy

15-57-8-11309
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
p 171 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vakhrameyeva, V. A.

TITLE: Stratigraphy and Tectonics of the Verkhne Kamensk
Deposit (K stratigrafii i tektonike Verkhnekamskogo
merstorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta galurgii, 1956, Nr 32, pp 277-
313

ABSTRACT: The author gives the results of macroscopic individual
study of strata A, B, and C, and also of the upper 16 m
layer of the "lower" rock salt of the Verkhne Kamensk
deposit. The study was conducted from cores of a
number of Solikamsk and one Klepikovskaya skvazhina
(bore hole), at the mining operations of the Solikam
and Bereznik mines. The stratigraphic (but not
lithologic) cross section of the productive series is

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15-57-8-11309

Stratigraphy and Tectonics of the Verkhne (Cont.)

maintained over a distance of about 60 km (from Klyepikovo to Berezniki) in many cases with exactness up to one annual layer; in the clay seams the accuracy of correlation is as high as 1 mm. The thickness of the annual layers of the lower rock salt is from 2 cm to 10 cm. Half of the annual layers (51 percent) are represented by four seams: 1) clay; 2) halite (skeletal-crystalline, smudged with clay); 3) halite, skeletal crystalline, clear; and 4) halite, colorless or rose-colored. Other annual layers of the salt consist of a smaller number of these seams, rarely in a different sequence. Stratum A in all operations of both mines is represented by banded sylvinite. It is composed of 40 annual layers consisting of laminae as follows: 1) clays (1 mm to 3 mm); 2) halite (10 mm to 30 mm); and 3) sylvite (10 mm to 30 mm), with sometimes an additional lamina of halite, or more rarely, sylvite, on top. Slight facies changes are associated only with the size, the form of crystal, and the difference in shades of coloring of the sylvite and halite. Stratum C is composed chiefly of carnallite and, in the east and southeast deposits, of variegated sylvinite. Its lower layers are sometimes

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Stratigraphy and Tectonics of the Verkhne (Cont.)

composed of carnallite, sometimes of variegated sylvinite. (C₁ is often composed of variegated sylvinite, while C₂ and C₃ are usually different). In all strata the amount and even the thickness of the clay and halite layers is maintained, and only the thickness of the sylvinite and carnallite seams varies. Shearing, and, in part, the second phase of shearing, that is, flow and gradual destruction, had the greatest importance in deformation of saline minerals of the Verkhne Kamensk deposit. As a result of greater plasticity of the carnallite, the process of fold formation occurs more intensively in the carnallite zone than in the zones of sylvinite and rock salt. The secondary folding of the carnallite is of a chevron form. In the anticlinal parts of the large folds, the accumulations of the chevron folds increase the thickness of the separate layers. For example, the thickness of stratum C increases five to six times. In the synclinal parts, on the other hand, a squeezing out of the rock, occurred, chiefly from the middle part of stratum C. In the area of the Bereznie mining district, located on the anticline of the

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Stratigraphy and Tectonics of the Verkhne (Cont.)

large Churtanskaya brakhiantiklinal' (brachyanticline), the original carnallite layers are thin, and the dislocations ended with formation of folds which only slightly faulted. In the area of the Solikamsk mining district, located on the western limb of the brachyanticline of the same name, the carnallite rock appears at first glance to be irregularly brecciated. Detailed study has shown that disruptions of the annual layers and of their separate sections, and also secondary folding, occurred here as a result of gradual migration of the latter into the anticlinal parts of the large folds. In layers removed from the more inert sylvinite zone, the carnallite rock had a greater mobility and drew with it layers of rock salt. Under the action of tectonic deformations in the carnallite rock, however, real changes of the mineralogical composition did not occur. The secondary carnallite and halite were formed only in small sectors around the mass of the brecciated stratum C--D and sometimes in the limbs of the folds.

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S. M. Korenevskiy

VAKHRAMEYEVA, V.A.; VORONOVA, M.L.

Lunenburgite from Kara-Bogaz-Gol and Uzun-Su. Trudy VNIIG
no.40:330-336 '60. (MIRA 14:11)
(Kara-Bogaz-Gol(Gulf)--Lunenburgite)

VAKHRAMEYEVA, V.A.; GORKUN, O.P.

Petrography of rocks in the underlying and lower salt layers.
Trudy VNIIG no.40:371-391 '60. (MIRA 14:11)
(Kama Valley--Salt deposits)

ALEKSANDROVA, M.A.; ASINOVSKIY, E.I.; BALANDIN, V.V.; BRODYANSKIY, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; VAKHRAMEYEVA, Ye.A.; VERBA, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; VORONIN, T.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; GIRSHFEL'D, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; DEYCH, M.Ye., prof. doktor tekhn. nauk; IVIN, F.A.; LAPSHIN, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; LIPOV, Yu.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; LYUBARSKAYA, A.F.; MAKARENKO, I.D.; MIRIMOVA, V.M.; NEVLER, S.Ye.; ROZANOV, K.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROTACH, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHMEL'NITSKIY, R.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHEVCHENKO, E.G.; BOGOMOLOV, B.A., red.; VAYNSHTEYN, K.N., spets. red.; LICHAK, S.K., spets. red.

[German-Russian heat engineering dictionary] Nemetsko-russkii teplotekhnicheskii slovar'. Moskva, Sovetskaya entsiklopediya, 1964. 512 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moscow. Energeticheskiy institut. 2. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (for all except Vaynshteyn, Lichak).

YAKHRAMEYEVA, Z.M.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

Abs Jour : Bot Zh - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44276

Author : Yakhrameyeva, Z.M.

Inst : Penzavodsk University.

Title : Green budding with the Use of Auxines.

Orig Pub : St. nauchn. rabot stud. Penzavodskogo un-va, 1958,
vyp. 3, 37-95

Abstract : The experiments were conducted at the Sulazhgorodskii
Tree Nursery Karolo-Vladimirovskii (SSR) with the use of indole-3-
acetic acid according to the method developed by N.M. Karasik-
ova (1947) and R.M. Shadrinskaya (1949). At the end of
June the treated cuttings were placed in a heated wi-
nery (57 cm) covered with 15 cm of soil and 3 cm of
sand. The frames were covered. The average temperature

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USNR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Various.

Abstr Jour : A. I. Jour - Biol., No 10, 1950, 276

of the seed in the autumn was 22° before watering and 15° after watering, and 17-18° in misty hours. The seeds were aerated at a temperature of 25° and 12% H₂O. On August 1 when the 1st of the cuttings already took root, regular ventilation was instituted and on August 10 the frames were removed. The percentage of good berry cuttings which took root was 93-100% (control 80%). In the case of currants the percentage was 83% (control 71%) and in the case of cherry the percentage was 42% (control 27%). Except for one, the apple tree cuttings did not take root. -- B.I. P. Grayev

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VAKHRAMEYEVA; Z.M.

Structure of the head in new forms and its relation to the genetic
propinquity of the parents. Trudy Kar.fil.AN SSSR no.17:38-46 '59.
(MIRA.13:4)

(Grain breeding)

VAKHRA MEYEVA, Z.M.

Some data on variety tests for new types of wheat in 1957. Trudy
(MIRA 15:2)
, Kar. fil. AN SSSR no. 29:3-7 '61.
(Wheat Varieties)

VAKHRAMOV, P.P.

Attachment for grinding form cutters. Mashinostroitel' no.4:
26 Ap'64 (MIRA 1747)

VAKHRAMOV, P.P.

Reducing auxiliary time in machining special pins.
Mashinostroitel' no. 5:39 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

VAKHRAMOV, P.P.

A device for sharpening forming tools. Rationalizatsia 17
no.12:21 '64.

S/058/63/000/002/062/070
A160/A101

AUTHORS: Zorkin, A. F., Tereshchenko, A. I., Vakhraneva, L. F.

TITLE: Dispersion equations for uniformly bent waveguides of a complex cross-section shape with lugs on the plane wall sides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 2, 1963, 25, abstract 2Zh156
("Uch. zap. Khar'kovsk. un-t", 1962, v. 121, Tr. Radiofiz. fak. 5, 74 - 83)

TEXT: On the basis of the solution of Maxwell's equations, dispersion equations were obtained for uniformly bent H, Π , T and cross-shaped waveguides with lugs on the plane walls of the bend. The characteristic equations for determining the critical frequencies were obtained as a particular case of dispersion equations. The obtained equations are true for any bend radii. The calculations of the critical frequencies were experimentally checked. The checking confirmed the correctness of the theoretical conclusions.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

BARASHKOV, G.K.; VAKHRASHINA, A.V.

Overgrowth of a raft by *Laminaria saccharina* in the Zelenetskaya Bay
of the Barents Sea. Bot.zhur. 49 no.11:1651-1652 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Murmanskii morskoy biologicheskiy institut, Dal'niye Zelentsy,
Murmanskoy oblasti.

BARASHKOV, G.K.; VAKHRASHINA, A.V.

Content of nitrogen substances in macrophyte algae of the
Murmansk Coast. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol. 1 no.4:469-471
Jib-og '65. (MIR: 18:11)

1. Murmanskii morskoy biologicheskii institut Zel'skogo.
filial AN SSSR.

L 21738-66 EWT(1) SCTR DD
ACC NR: AP6015521

SOURCE CODE: UR/0411/65/001/004/0469/0471

AUTHOR: Barashkov, G. K.; Vakhrashina, A. V.

ORG: Murmansk Marine Biological Institute, Kol'sk Branch, AN SSSR (Murmanskiy morskoy biologicheskiy institut Kol'skogo Filiala AN SSSR)

TITLE: Content of nitrogenous substances in large Murmansk algae

SOURCE: Prikladnaya biokhimiya i mikrobiologiya, v. 1, no. 4, 1965, 469-471

TOPIC TAGS: algae, nitrogen, colorimetry, protein, photosynthesis

ABSTRACT: The authors report on the dynamics of seasonal changes in the content of nitrogenous substances in 12 species of brown, red and green algae investigated by the modified colorimetric method of determining nitrogen with Nessler's reagent. A pattern of changes was noted in most of the species. In the brown and red algae, the maximum content was noted at the end of spring-early summer and was followed by a decrease. In the green algae, however, the maximum was in January.

In all the algae, the general nature of the changes in total nitrogen varied largely with changes in the protein content. Fluctuations in the amount of nonprotein nitrogen were manifested only by the appearance of additional small peaks, e.g., in *L. saccharina*. The ratio of nonprotein to total nitrogen in all the brown algae fluctuated widely - from 0.7-23.9% in *Fucus vesiculosus* and from 3.2-22.0% in *L. digitata*. It fluctuated much less in the red algae - from 7.0-10.6% in *Porphyra umbilicalis* and from

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ACC NR: AP6015521

6.2-16.9% in Rhodymenia palmata. In the green algae, the amplitude of fluctuations was comparatively wide (from 11.8-27.8%).

The authors link the observed fluctuations mainly to photosynthesis. Starting in January, light in the polar regions starts to increase sharply, resulting in marked intensification of photosynthesis. The algae begin to take up nitrogen salts from the medium and thereby alter the hydrochemical indices of sea water. The seasonal changes are also related to the physiological state of the plants. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: 21Jan65 / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2

VAKHRIN, A.

We build rapidly, well, and economically. Sel'.stroï. 11 no.12:
6 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Brigadir stroitel'noy bridady kolkhoza "Pobeda",
Mokshanskogo rayona, Penzenskoy oblasti.
(Building)

SOKOLOVSKIY, L.O.; VAKHROMEYER, M.N.; KAPALIN, A.G.; AL'TMAN, M.B.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; UVAROVA, A.F.; tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

[Casting with aluminum-magnesium alloys AL8 and AL13] Lit'e iz
aluminievo-magnievyykh splavov AL8 i AL13. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1955. 63 p. (MLBA 8:8)
(Aluminum founding)

BLYUMMER, G.N.; VAKHROMEYEV, G.S.; FOMIN, M.M.

Using geophysical methods in prospecting for carbonatite deposits.
Biul.nauch.-tekh.inform.VIMS no.1:28-32 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kontora "Vostsibneftegeofizika" Urkutskogo geologicheskogo
upravleniya.

(Prospecting--Geophysical methods) (Rocks, Carbonate)

S/132/60/000/010/002/004
A006/A001

AUTHOR: Vakhromeyev, G. S.

TITLE: The Possibility of Applying Geophysical Methods in the Search
and Exploration of Rare-Metal Carbonatites

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1960, No. 10, pp. 25 - 28

TEXT: Extended geophysical exploration was carried out on a carbonate rare-metal deposit composed of alkali rocks and carbonatites having a concentric-zonal structure: its periphery consists of alkali rocks of the melteigite-urtite series and the central part of calcite carbonatites, bordering carbonatites of ankerite composition. Rocks of the lamprophyre effusive type have been preserved in the carbonatite nucleus in the form of irregular-shaped xenolythes. The main ore mineral, the pyrochlore, is attributed to a series of linearly stretched enriched zones. The geophysical operations included: magnetic exploration; gamma survey, metallometrical and biochemical sampling; electrical exploration and emanation survey. At the beginning of exploring the carbonatite deposits the magnetic method may be considered as the basic mode of investigation. The differentiation of the magnetic fields observed over various rocks correspond-

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A006/A001

The Possibility of Applying Geophysical Methods in the Search and Exploration of Rare-Metal Carbonatites

ed to differences in the magnetic properties of these rocks. However, the contacts between the rocks could not be accurately discerned so that in some cases micromagnetic survey was used. Results obtained by gamma and metallometry provided additional data for the interpretation of results obtained by magnetic exploration. The intensity of gamma fields was established and it was found that a higher radioactivity of carbonatites was due to the presence of pyrochlore containing uranium and thorium. Metallometric survey was preceded by investigations on the optimum depth and processing of sampling. When applying metallometry for the purpose of revealing the basic element of carbonatites, namely the niobium, it is expedient to take the samples from a depth of 15 - 20 cm and to analyze grains of not less than 0.25 mm fraction. Metallometric methods and gamma-survey should be included into the complex of geological exploration of aero-magnetic and aero-gamma anomalies where carbonatites may be expected. This helps to determine the geological nature of the anomalies. Emanation survey and electrical survey methods are recommended for detailed investigations.

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S/132/60/000/010/002/004
A006/A001

The Possibility of Applying Geophysical Methods in the Search and Exploration of Rare-Metal Carbonatites

Electric exploration by the method of symmetric profiling yielded satisfactory results in mapping the external contacts of the massif and in revealing the xenolytes of lamprophyre effusives. The biochemical method was used to determine the content of rare metals in vegetational samples which were dried, incinerated and subjected to spectral analysis. Thus it was stated that such metals were contained in the ashes of some plants; barium and strontium were found in the bark of firs, niobium in the bark of cedars, phosphorus in cedar needles and zinc in fir needles. The results obtained by geophysical and geochemical investigations reduce the mining and geological routing operations to a minimum and ensure the checking and specification of geophysical data. There are 1 table, 3 figures and 5 Soviet references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Kontora "Vostsibneftegeofizika" (The "Vostsibneftegeofizika" Office)

Card 3/3

VAKHROMYEV, G.S.

Metallometric survey of the scattering flows in deposits of rare-metal carbonatites. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol i razv. 7 no.10: 75-83 0 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Irkutskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

VAKHROMEYEVA, N.I., aspirant

Case of Bowen's disease involving the oral mucous membrane.
Stomatologiya 42 no.2:93-94 Mr-Apr'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zaveduyushchiy -
prof. Ye.Ye. Platonov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologi-
cheskogo instituta i patomorfologicheskogo otdela (zaveduyu-
shchiy prof. Ye.F. Belyayeva) Tsentral'nogo kozhno-venerolo-
gicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.